THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Whiskey Frauds in the United States Cirenit Court-Sentence of De Rosa for the Homicide of the Italian Petrelli-Business of the General Sessions-The Grand Jury Upon Our City Institutions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Whiskey Frauds-Legality of the Indiciments Found by the United States Grand Jury-Motion to Quash. Before Judges Woodruff and Blatchferd.

The argument on the legality of the indictments michy found by the United States Grand Jury against those charged with conspiracy in the white key frauds opened yesterday. The inegality of the indictments has already been stated at length in

midictments has already been stated at length in the Beralls on the ground that the jury panel of the United States Courts has not been drawn in conformity with the practice of the State Courts. The United States Lury law expressity provides that the practice of drawing the jury panel must be conformable to the practice of the State Courts. The United States Lury law expressity provides that the practice of drawing the jury panel must be conformable to the practice of the State Courts. Judge Pierrepont appeared for three for the alleged whiskey conspirators and District Actorney Noah Davis appeared for the government.

Mr. Pierrepont formally enoved that the indicaments found against his dienks be quashed, on the ground that they were not found by a Grand Jury legitly constituted. The learned counsel then proceeded to develop his rearons for the motion at great length. He gave in defail the facts upon which the motion was founded, and which were published in the Heralle in extense two weeks ago. He alluded to the action of Judge Nelson in 1867, who, after noticing the familiar faces of the jurymen supplied by Mr. Do aghas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors in the United States Court, ordered Messra. Betts and White, now United States Commissioners, to take no more jury panels from that quarter. He alluded at length to the practice which has since crept in of drawing the jury panel from the directory, and drawing the jury panel from the BAIN ENTLY RESPECTABLE.

those who were considered "Hall Enrily RESPECTABLE, by which the Raw of chance, which is essential to the drawings of jusy panels, according to the spirit of all laws upon the subject, was partially destroyed. He co attended that this was not conformable to the practice of the State Courts, where the jury panel was firawn by lot. Argument still on.

CO'ART OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Rullary Murder-De Rosa Sentenced to"Three Years in the State Prison. Before Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Michael De Rosa for the murder of Glovenni P strilli having been concluded and a ver-dict render so of guilty of mansiaughter in the third degree, it o mly remained for the Court to sentence the prison a yesterday morning. Counsel for the defence ap pealed to the Court for a slight sentence, defence ap pealed to the Court for a slight sentence, to which Mr. Sullivan, for the people, replied by stating to at nothing could be said in extenuation of the offence, and, what did not appear in the evidence, her would state to the Court that the decensed had said, that when he saw the prisoner with his hand rot ind his wife he knocked him down, intending to do him no further harm, whereupon the accused rashed up and stabbed him four times. Judge ingraham remarked that the prisoner, having sworm to a lie in his examination, he could not believe him now when he said he did not mean to kill Petrili, and, after some further remarks sentenced him to the State Prison for three years, being one less than the full penalty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Barelay, the Hotel Thief, Sent to the State Prison for Eight Years-Presentments of the Grand Jury Respecting the Institutions-Close of the Term. Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the Court yesterday a large number of prisoners, against whom the Grand Jury found indictments, were arraigned and pleaded not

Mary Fahey, who, on the 18th inst., stole \$31 worth of clothing from Richard F. Purdy, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

victed of stealing a gold watch and some money from a room occupied by John H. Morrel in the Grand Hotel, was arraigned for sentence. Mr. Howe moved for a new trial and arrest of judgment, both of which motions were denied. The Recorder sent Barclay to the State Prison for eight years.

A number of motions were made by counsel for the discharge of prisoners, some of which were granted.
The Grand Jury came into Court and presented

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duty, have visited like various institutions on the islands. Their attention was particularly directed to that for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, known as the House of Refuge, in which several crime of an aggravated character have recently been committed, which have attracted public attention and which also have been subjects of investigation by us. From a very careful inspection of every part of this institution, we have become entirely convinced that for the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was founded and is being conducted, it is pre-eminently entitled to the most generous confidence of the public.

Of the institutions under the charge of the Commismissioners of Charlies and Correction it is sufficient to state that we found in every department convincing evidence of the able and humane menagement of the present Board of Commissioners, whether as the custodians of those undergoing puni-hment for crime or as the dispensers of the public charities to the deserving poor and the unfortunate.

The Recorder, in discharging the Grand Jury,

the unfortunate. F. H. ARMIDON, Foreman.
The Recorder, in discharging the Grand Jury,
said that during seven years' judicial experience he
had never known greater assiduity in the discharge
of the duties belonging to grand jurors than was
exhibited by the body in its recent session.
This closed the May term, during which the Recorder sai without intermission. COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANK-BUTTOY—Involuntary Cases.—Nos. 3256, 3304, 3408, 3475, 3488, 3497, 3502, 3506, 3512, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3519, 3520, 3523, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526. Argument

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company Again in Court. Before Judge Pratt.

James B. Bach vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, A. B. Stockwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Baxter and others.—The plaintiff brings suit to restrain the defendants by injunction from lending the money, funds or securities of the said company, or any para thereof, upon call or time loans, or investing the said money, funds or securities, or any part thereof, in any other way than in United States gov-

thereof, in any other way than in United States government or New York State bonds, or upon bond and mortgage of real property in this State, or by depositing the same in some responsible trust company in the city of New York.

He asks also that the defendants and each of them be restrained by injunction from expending or using the surplus funds and securities of the said-company, or any part thereof, for any purpose other than to meet extraordinary emergencies, requiring expenditures for the proper service of the said company. That the defendants and each of them be restrained by injunction from expending or using any of the moneys, funds or securities, of the said company, or any part thereof, for any purpose other than to pay the debts and liabilistics of the said company, incurred in its legitimate business, according to the terms of its charter. That by the order or judgment of the Court the defendants may be required to call in and collect the loans already made on time, and invest the same in United States government or New York State bonds, or bonds and mortgages of real estate in this State, or deposit the same in some responsible trust company of the city of New York.

Judge Pratt has granted a preliminary injunction and the argument will be heard on the 6th

Judge Prast has greated a preliminary injunc-sion, and the argument will be heard on the 6th

CINY COURT-EQUITY. Mileged Fraudulent Real Estate Transaction. Before Judge McCue.

Jame, Egroughton purchased from Henry Mangels the prope way No. 282 Fulton avenue, for \$15,000, and after payin ₹ \$3.869 in cash assumed the payment of a mortgage (\$ \$5,250, and gave a second mortgage of \$6,000. He alienes that he was induced to buy the property b the following representations of the defendant :- What if he was dissatisfied with the defendant:— that if he was dissatisfied with his bargain at any time within three years the defendant would buy "se property back at the price paid by him; that the kedes was worth \$16,000 and rented for \$1,500, and was hineteen feet by forty feet, and the lot was on "hindred feet deep; that the first mortgage had a "a years to run. These representations the plaintia," claims were false, and the defendant having refuse "to take the property back this action is brought to "appel him to do so.

The defendant denies that h." Bade any laige

representations to the plaintiff, and claims that the plaintiff purchased the property after due examination, and was misled in no way.

Judge McCue reserved his decision.

CITY COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions

By Judge McCue.

William H. Hoag vs. Charles
Judgment for plaintiff for rest and the City
costs. Plaintiff's atter at amount claimed, with
Richard Taylor as James L. Phelps and the City
Findings and decisions on file.
Fr. cits Brennan et al. vs. Eliza O'Leary et al.—
Join for new trial on minutes granted, with
costs.

John K. Glover vs. Henry Thomas et al.—Mction
for new trial on minutes. New trial granted on
payment of costs.

By Judge Neilson.

Jscob Metzgar, Respondent, vs. Christian Hoddelein, Appellant,—Application to set aside the
order of the General Term denied, but without
costs.

order of the General Term costs,
Costs,
John Mulligan vs. Jacob Elias.—Findings and
judgment roll corrected and signed.
Joseph Sperling vs. Simon Schmedlar.—Issues settled and allewed.
In the Matter of Caroline A. Phroner, an Infant.—
Referee's report affirmed.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR. ALBANY, N. Y., May 31, 1672.
The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 3:—Nos. 60, 136, 335, 336, 337, 233, 338, 339.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER LAMBRECHT.

Trial of George Lavery-Testimony as to the Rencontre and the Subsequent Homiside.

At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning leorge Lavery was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding, charged with the murder of Detective Philip Lambrecht, of the Nineteenth precinct, on the 25th of Pebruary. Mr. Sullivan prosecuted on behalf of the

Mr. Howe, connsel for the prisoner, questioned the jurors whether they were acquainted with the Police Commissioners, Captain Gunner or the deceased, and peremptorily challenged all who answered in the affirmative or who lived in or near the Nineteenth precinct, using up almost the thirty challenges.

Judge Ingraham laughingly remarked that he thought nobody would be hurt, for instance, if he was acquainted with Judge Bosworth.

Mr. Howe—Not at all, Your Honor. I know you

are a friend of Judge Bosworth. I do this merely to save time. The following jury was sworn :- Francis J. Don

elly, Nehemiah N. Cornish, Francis P. Purnell, Jr., Charles B. Reilly, Benjamin Hadley, Sydney Davis, John Pope, Jacob Davison, George Hess, Aaron Bowen, James E. Reynolds, Benjamin Fullerton. THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Officer Patrick O'Brien, of the Nineteenth pre cinct, was the first witness called for the prosecu-He stated that about twelve o'clock on the night of the 25th of February he and other officers were sent by their captain, in plain clothes, to look for the assailants of Officer Tuliy. They were their shields on their breasts. There were four of them Officers Webb, Lambrecht, Tooker and O'Brien,

THE ENCOUNTER-"WHIPPING" THE OFFICERS-THE DETECTIVE'S SKULL SMASHED IN.

Officer O'Brien gave a very intelligible account of the afray. He said as the officers were walking down Flity-ninth street, and at Second avenue, they met William Lavery, George Lavery and William Pitzgerald, walking arm in arm, Fitzgerald in the middle; as they were passing one of the civillans jostled against Officer Tooker, who then asked, "isn't the sidewalk wide enough for us?" Witness looked back over his shoulder at the same moment and saw Fitzgerald strike Officer Tooker with his fist; Tooker seized Fitzgerald, and William Lavery ran and caught Tooker, and witness arrested William Lavery; at the same time Officer Lambrecht came running back and seized George Lavery. The next thing witness saw was Lambrecht and George Lavery wrestling in the middle of the road; both fell and Laftbrecht let go; the prisoner then ran for a stone; a shot was fired but the witness could not tell by whom, because he was just then knocked up against a wagon by three men; he seized one of them, Daniel Doherty, and let go William Lavery; the latter then rushed at Officer Lambrecht; Lambrecht eried, "Stop the fighting or I'll shoot you;" william Lavery wrestled with him and they both lell, Lambrecht uppermost; all this time three men were "whipping" Officer Tooker against a fence.

KILLING THE OFFICER.

While Lambrecht and William Lavery were on the ground George Lavery ran up with a large stone in his right hand, raised up the stone and brought it with all his might down upon the officer's skull; the officer tried to get up and fell again; the witness then selzed George Lavery, and after a his fist: Tooker seized Fitzgerald, and

skull; the officer tried to get up and fell again; the witness then seized George Lavery, and after a struggle with him took him to the station house.

skull; the officer tried to get up and fell again; the witness then selzed George Lavery, and after a struggle with him took him to the station house.

THE PISTOL SHOT.

On cross-examination by Mr. Howe the witness admitted that the prisoner had not laid hands on any one until Lambrecht selzed him. Lambrecht was a very tail and muscular man and well able to throw Lavery. The officer let go Lavery and then a shot was fired. After great manceuvring counsel got witness to acknowledge that Lambrecht told him it was he who fired the shot. When they got back to the station and George Lavery was in custody. Officer Lambrecht selzed a club and belt and flung it at Lavery, who ducked his head, and the club smashed a pane of glass; he didn't see Lambrecht draw a revolver in the station and threaten to have Lavery's life.

Officer Tooker, who took William Fitzgerald to the station gave a similar version of the affair. He said 'it was pretty warm work; it lasted only a minute, and during the time he never got a chance to take out his club or revolver."

Officer Webb testified that he saw the deceased struck by George Lavery; Lambrecht got stunned; he staggered up and asked "What was I struck with?" witness repiled, "With this stone," and put it into his hand; the shot was fired by Lambrecht, not at any one in particular.

The Court then took a recess.

After the recess Officer Webb was cross-examined. He saw the prisoner, George Lavery, at the station, bleeding from the head and waiting for the doctor; he saw Lambrecht pick up a club and fing it at the prisoner, saying, "You are the man that thought to kill me—take that," and it went over the prisoner's head and struck the door.

Sergeant Hamilton testified to seeing Lambrecht brought back wounded in the head; the prisoner as his assailant; the officers were in citizens' dress; Lavery was bleeding from the head.

Dr. Swann testified that Lambrecht had a scalp wound, jagged as if with a rough instrument; the stone must have been thrown with great force, as Lambrecht had a v

f trephining. In reply to Mr. Sullivan, a Srgeon Gunn said the

In reply to Mr. Sullivan, a Srgeon Gunn said the deceased could not have recovered without the operation.

Dr. Hitchcock, of St. Luke's Hospital, testified that it was impossible for the deceased to have recovered from that wound.

To Mr. Howe—He once got a fit of vomiting from taking a smail quantity of beer from another patient. Dr. Huli, who performed the operation, gave similar testimony.

Officer Fitzpatrick testified that he ran from the station to the assistance of O'Brien, who was struggling with the prisoner; the latter seized bim and tried to throw him over a railing, and he then struck the prisoner on the head with his cipb.

The prosecution here rested.

the prisoner on the head with his clib.

The prosecution here rested.

The prosecution here rested.

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The prosecution here rested.

Mr. Howe addressed the jury for the defence. He said the deceased detective was a giant—a man of the prisoner was a giant—a man of the prisoner, against whose character nothing could be alleged, and it would be proved that the prisoner was justified in everything he did.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER.

George Lavery, the defendant, testified that he is a laborer; Matthew Lavery, william Fitzgerald, and Daniel Doherty were walking ahead; William Lavery and the witness were walking behind; when he and William overtook the others they found them standing with the police; not knowing if there was a fight going on he looked into the crowd and Officer Lambrecht struck him; he struck back; others fought into the middle of the road; hearing Lambrecht say, "Where is no billy?" witness not having any weapon put out his foot and tripped up Lambrecht andran away; Lambrecht fired after him and missed; he looked back and saw Lambrecht kneeling on his consin William, pounding him in the head with the built of his pistol; Officer O'Brien serized him and struck him, and threw his revolver at vien; Officer Fitzpatrick struck him with his club and beat him across the street, and dragged him to the station house; while he was sitting there waiting for the doctor Lambrecht with a stone; the police were not in apiform and did not show badges.

William Lavery gave a somewhat dinerent account as to the defence, after which the Court adjourned till this moralog.

THE BONAPT WILL CASE.

at of Counsel for the Propo Interesting Review of the Case.

The final argument in the Bonard will case was continued in the Surrogate's Court yesterday morning before Surrogate Hutchings by Mr. Gerry, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in whose favor the old recluse is held by im to have made his last will and testament.

Mr. Gerry commenced his address by speaking of the illness from which Louis Bonard suffered, an illness, he said, almost peculiar to this climate; and in this connection he pronounced a very high eulogy on the services extended by the Sisof Charity to their patient. will was the epitome and embodiment of the life he lived and the faith in which he died. He died in the rites of the Church in which he was nurtured, and in the services of which in his youth he had been a servitor. Louis Bonard was born in Rosen, in Normandy, in the present republic of Prance. He never knew his father, as he had died when he was but two years old. During life he spoke only of his mother who had been so good to him-who took such care that he should have a good education-which he received from a priest. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic Church. When he grew up he worked in a carpenter's shop. In 1848 he appears to have been possessed of money, and during the revolution he when he grew up he worked he september shop. In 1848 he appears to have been possessed of money, and during the revolution he lost, it is said, 20,000 francs, money left to him by his mother, who accumulated it by speculating in assignats. He had one sister, but who she was does not appear. He was reticent about family affairs, either because when he tost his money his friends and relatious looked down apon him, or that he was the offspring of a marriage which they would not recognize. He left his country probably on this account, or it might have been through getting into trouble with the government. He was forty years of age when he left Rouen; it was just after the coup d'état in 1849. Then he went into trade in South America, peddling kalek-knacks, read and false jewelry, with the Indians, remaining there until 1802. He was subsequeatly in California, Mexico, and in Lima (Peru), where he made his first money, it is said. Coming on to New York he completed his fortune by speculating in real estate. He was not a man without means when he lived in France, for it is in evidence that he furnished his god-child with apparel appropriate to the occasion on which she made her first communion, and indeed her parents grumbled that it was not as costly as his means would allow. Louis Bonara died in February, 1871, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Roman Catholle, educated by a priest, furnished dress to his god-child for participation is a religious ceremony of that Church; he frequently used the expression "We Catholles," and he died fortified by the rites of the Church. He was a man of intelligence, was lamillar with politics and conversed on subjects of history. He was a man of no mean intelligence, of no ordinary education, for he invented a hat machine and a brick machine, and was well acquainted with the working of the microscope. He had a certain amount of affection; he had a lasting affection for animals, which is the key-note of his whole life. He disliked contact with the glare and glitter of the world;

incellect, at his suggestion a correction was made in one place.

Counsel then, in brief, reviewed the evident intention of Louis Bonard in his will, and spoke as to the supposed delision. He was over sixty years of age, without any family. No man can live such a length of time without loving something, without cherishing a love for something. He, too, was different from most men. He had no immoral attachments, so to speak. He loved the tribes in the forest, with whom he did business; he had often spoken kindly of them. He loved animals, which oft-times in his journeyings were the only reminder he had of life. It shows the desperation to which my kindly of them. He loved animals, which of times in his journeyings were the only reminder he had of life. It shows the desperation to which my learned adversaries are driven when they charge the man with the love of animals as with a crime—that love which God has desired us all to cultivate. The Court then adjourned, and at its next hearing Mr. Coudert and Judge Porter will reply to Mr. Gerry.

THE COMMISSION IN THE STOKES TRIAL. Judge Garvin Served with the Interrogations-A Clew to the Theory of the

District Attorney Carvin has received from John McKeon, the counsel for Edward S. Stokes, a copy of the interrogatories which he wishes Marcus cero Stanley and Dorman B. Eaton, who are now in Europe, to answer. The District Attorney will either approve or disapprove of them, as he sees fit. If he disapproves the matter will be argued before a Supreme Court judge. It is, of course, impossible to say what may be Judge Garvin's opinion in the case. The early history of the Stokes trial, with its technical objections and innumerable applications for detay, would naturally lead any one to expect that the interrogatories would be long and verbose, and such is the ease. Mr. Stanley is it is under-

that the interrogatories would be long and verbose, and such is the case. Mr. Stanley is, it is understood, practically asked to give a history of himself from his cradle to the present time, and is particularly requested to relate all he knows about Louis Bieral, what conversations he had with him, especially any conversation about Stokes or Colonel Fisk, in 1871, and what he knows about the celebrated assault on Dormon B. Eaton.

To Mr. Dorman B. Eaton is submitted a list of questions long enough to rival Stokes' special plea. The replies will doubtless be of interest to personal friends of Mr. Eaton, but it is understood that there is not an allusion to the Fisk murder throughout, and scarcely an allusion to Stokes or Fisk, except when, in the last few interrogatories, Mr. Eaton is asked to give an account of the assault made upon him in 1870, and the collusion of Fisk in the attack is dimiy hinted at. It is said that the majority of the questions refer almost entirely to the Eric suits, in which Mr. Eaton took a prominent part.

Should Judge Garvin allow these interrogatories to pass unchallenged, they will be forwarded to a lawyer in London, with authority to examine Messrs, Stanley and Dorman B. Eaton, and to send their replies, made under oath, to this city.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

A Deserving Institution to Be Closed-Over Two Hundred Industrious Women to Be Turned Into the Great City Homeless.

One of the most deserving public institutions of the city, the philanthropic will regret to learn, is to be closed. The institution referred to is the Working Women's Home, established in September, 1867, by the trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, at 45 Elizabeth street. The object of the founding of the Home was to aid deserving and reputable women who were dependent upon their labor for support, in obtaining apartments and board at a moderate rate, and at the same time enable them to enjoy the consolations of religion. At the Home from two to three hundred deserving women and girls have found an inviting ha bitation, where they could feel at home; but it appears that the place is to be closed on the ist of July, and about two hundred inmates will be forced to shift about in vile tenements and unhealthy cellars. The reason assigned for the close of the Home is that the Superintendent, Morris R. Jessup, is about leaving for Europe, and the trustees feel that they cannot assume the responsibility of the care of so many inmates, when they have so many other equally deserving cares pressing upon them. The building is a six story structure, running through from Mott to Elizabeth street. It was originally intended for a tenement house, but was devoted to this use by the owner. Other aid was secured to pay off the mortgage, and \$150,000 was appropriated to place the institution on a paying foundation. There are ninety-six rooms in the structure, capable of accommodation of the Home is 576. The inmates pay \$1.25 per week for lodging, and secure their meals in a restaurant attached to the Home, which is also supplied with a laundry, bathrooms and all necessary appurtenances for comfort and cleanliness.

The trustees of the Institution are:—President, to three hundred deserving women and girls have

which is also supplied with a laundry, bathrooms and all necessary appurtenances for comfort and cleanliness.

The trustees of the institution are:—President, The trustees of the institution are:—President, The trustees of the institution are:—President, C. Camp, Treasurer, and Frederick C. Foster, Charles Ely, George T. Betts, Marshal Lefterts, D. L. Suydam and Morris K. Jessup. The experiment of five years, it is said, has shown that the Home is self-sustaining, and it is to be regretted that anything should occur to necessitate the suspension of the work in behalf of so deserving a class of industrious poor. If the trustees are in financial difficulties they should certainly appeal to the benevolent public, who would doubtiess generously respond to the call for contributions to make the Home a permanent institution of the city.

Folice officers of the precinct in which the Home is located report that it has never been a paying institution, owing to the fact that the rules are so despotic that no woman of any self-respect will submit to the extortionate fines inflicted. A reporter of the Herald yesterday visited the institution with a view of securing a copy of the rules, and, if possible, ascertaining the motive of the trustees in closing it. A lady was found in the office, who politely refused to give a copy of the rules, but she admitted that the Home was to be closed. She further remarked that the trustees were preparing a circular on the subject of the close of the place and desired the press to make no announcement of the proposed closing until that circular was prepared. The Herald regrets that it cannot accommodate the officials of the institution, and consequently gives the above facts, suppressing some very ugly rumors as to the management of it.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

A Case of Ballot-Box "Stuffing" Disposed Of-Re-Election of Dr. Wentworth as Editor of the Ladies' Repository-The Minard Orphan Home Accepted—Election of Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati.

The great interest that Methodists take in Bool Concern affairs was manifested again yesterday by the large number of visitors that gathered in the Academy. Bishop Andrews presided, and after the usual preliminaries Mr. B. R. Bonner, chairman of the Special Committee on Book Concern, called up their report, which was laid on the table to be printed, and asked that it be adopted without discussion. It was so adopted almost unanimously.

The Conference then balloted for two book agents for the New York Book Concern, the result of which was that out of a total of 375 votes Dr. Regiber Nelson received 180, J. M. Phillips, a layman, got 131 votes; Rev. S. W. Thomas, sub-agent, in Phila delphia, 124; J. P. Magee, sub-agent in Boston, 104; Rev. Br. Cariton, the present Book Agent, 76; Thompson Mitchell, 53, and Dr. M. D'C. Crawford, 51. There were several others who received less than 20 votes each. This ballot not having elected any one, a second was taken, which gave M. Phillips, of Cincinnati, a lay delegate, 205 out of a total of 373. These brethren were duly declared

CONFERENCE BOUNDARY COMMISSION. In the interim of balloting and counting the Conference resumed its ordinary business and adopted resolutions referring to a special committee of three from Western New York, Central New York and Ontario Conferences the question of dis tributing the superannuated ministers and the widows and orphans of the East Genesee Conference, which, by the action of the General Confer ence on Thursday, was blotted out of existence among the other Conferences, in proportion to the number of effective ministers in each. The autopsy of East Genesee Conference was also de ferred until September, at which time, upon the suggestion of the Bishop those Conferences in-terested were allowed to meet, instead of meeting in the spring, as usual, so as to avoid the confusion that would otherwise result in the appoint ments.

Chancellor BATES, chairman of the special committee appointed on Thursday to inquire into the facts of the alleged irregularity in the count of a ballot on that day for editor of the Ladies' Reposi tory, reported substantially that while the ballot picked off the head of a teller was afterwards inadvertently, but illegally counted, whereby Rev. Dr McAuley, of Baltimore, lost the election, yet the committee think that the subsequent vote, which gave Dr. Wentworth a majority, expressed the will of the Conference, and they therefore recom-mended no further action to be taken. It was moved to adopt the report.

Judge McAlmont opposed, and moved that the Conference declare the election null and void and proceed to another ballot. This motion was, after liscussion, laid on the table.

RE-ELECTION OF DR. WENTWORTH. Messrs. Cowles, Hubbard, Miley, Judge Reynolds and others took part in the debate on the motion to adopt, which was becoming more and more earnest, when Dr. Wentworth got the floor, and sale that he had not sought the office and that he had purposed from the moment that his election had been declared to resign as soon as this question should be decided. He did not want the office at all with the implication that one-half of the Conference was opposed to him.

Dr. MCAULEY made a similar statement, and said

Dr. MCAULEY made a similar statement, and said that in no event could he allow himself to be voted for in any future ballot. He thought that a new man should be chosen by the Conference.

Judge REFYNLING went fully for the report, but not for the conclusions.

Dr. SLICER said it was all important to the

Dr. SLICER said it was all important to the MORAL FORCE OF THE PERIODICAL. Interested that its editor should be chosen beyond all question. The Doctor then launched off into humorous personal explanations, which kept the Conference in a roar of laughter for ten or more minutes. Reing repeatedly called to order he said he had a habit in the pulpit and sometimes on the floor of Conference to wander off into corners in search of sinners, and he had therefore gone into Michigan after that young brother (Perrine), who had misrepresented him yesterday.

Under the call for the previous question the report was adopted by 194 years to 109 mays. Dr. Wentworth thereupon resigned, and after some routine business the Conference adjourned until half-past two P. M.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Bishop Haven presided.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Bishop Haven presided. The ballot for book agents was announced as given elsewhere. Rev. Dr. Weniworth was then elected editor of the Ladies Repository by acclamation.

General Conference trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, nominated by a special committee for that purpose, and including Bishop Wiley, Dr. Trimble, Mr. Will Cumbach and other prominent Methodists, were elected. The Conference then went into an election of book agents for Cincinnati, which, after two ballots, re-elected Drs. Luke Hitchcock by 223 and J. M. Walden by 203 votes, out of a total of 544 votes.

Dr. T. M. Eddy presented the resolution called for on Wednesday, in regard to the Minard Home, commending it to the sympathy of the General Conference and the Church. He moved its adoption. Dr. Gibson, of California, opposed this, because it favored class legislation, and because it separates the body from the girls in the families of foreign missionaries. He believed that if the daughters of such missionaries are provided for in his way, the salaries of the missionaries will be cut down by so much. He wanted foreign missionaries, as well as all others, to have the right to send their children to school wherever they please.

Bishop Jankes explained that this parental right was not at all interferred with, but that the trustees of the Home designed, if they could, to make this such an institution as would command the conducte of foreign missionaries wherein to leave their children if they cannot take them with them. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Martin presented

A REFORT ON EDUCATION

which calls for the election of a corresponding secretary for the Board of Education who shall give his entire time to this interest and whose salary shall be fixed by the General Conference and paid by the Board. The report also recommends the preachers on the second Sunday in June to take up a collection for the children's educational fund and the brachishment of a bureau tor the collection of the board whe

location of the board where it now is in the city of New York.

A report recommending a revision of the hymn book which has been in use twenty-four years brought Rev. J. M. Buckly to his feet in a humorous opposition to the revision, the last one making the hymn book worse and not better. There are two classes only who should revise, namely:—Those who are poets and those who are not. He argued against the ability of both those classes.

Mr. Janvis moved to substitute the word "Bishops" for "Book Editor" as the appointing power, which was adopted.

Dr. Curry called attention to the investment of about

power, which was adopted.

Dr. CURRY called attention to the investment of about

A MILLION AND A HALF IN HYMN BOOKS, and he asked, why is this waste? Why throw away all this when we can accomplish all we want without much cost? We don't want the trash on intemperance, &c., incorporated in cur hymn book. If some one could select from the 1,100 hymns in the book three or four hundred of those that are most generally used the people would buy them without throwing away their larger books.

Mr. Jarvis' substitute was adopted, but the report as a whole was not.

Report No. 2 on Book Concern was adopted. It fixes a depository in Portland, Oregon, and subscribes \$4,000 conditionally to that, and in Denver, Col., and authorizes the publication of the Colorado Christian Advocate in the latter place provided that it can be accomplished without cost to the General Conference.

After some routine business Conference, at twenty-five minutes past dve P. M. adjourned.

Reception to the Bishops.

A reception was given on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Joseph F. Knapp, a leading member of St. John's church, corner of Bedford avenue and Ross street, Brooklyn, E. D., in honor of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, all the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, all of whom were present. Over five hundred invitations were sent out to prominent Methodists among the ministry and latty in this and the sister city, so that it is safe to say that rarely, if ever, has there been such a representative social gathering of the members of this influential denomination on this Continent as met in Mr. Knapp's ciegant pariors. The crème de la crème of Methodist society was there, embracing most of its wealth in this vicinity and a good share of its culture, intelli-

gence and piety. The ladies were not clad in the plain linesy woolsey which the Methodist sisters prided themselves upon wearing in the days of Wesley and Asbury; but, reflecting the spirit of the age, they were attired in costumes besitting their station. The company began to arrive about eight o'clock; and, after being presented to the highest dignitaries of the Church, remained till nearly midnight in the interchange of friendly sentiments. It is unnecessary to say that no effort or expense was spared by the host to make the reception a great success. The spacious apartments were profusely and tastefully adorned with the choicest flowers, and the refreshments consisted of all the delicacies of the season.

THE QUAKERS DEPARTING.

Closing Proceedings-The Discipline of the Church Revised-The Indians Memorial to the Intenational Penitentlary Congress.

The Onaker Conference adjourned yesterday. In

many respects it has ween one of the most impor-tant and interesting ones that ever was held in this city, and the last day's session, to speak in Quaker phrase, was very exemplary in its despatch of business. Three questions were settled—the revision of the Church discipline, the me-morial to the Internanational Penitentiary Congress and the yearly action in regard to the civilization of the Indians. The excited de bates of the early sessions did nothing to disturb the apparent unity of the sage and solemn synod; and that there must have been exercised a good deal of humility on the part of some members is shown by the fact that those things were fully accomplished which first met with such strong opposition from the conservative party. Quaker meetings do not recognize rule of the majority, but continue the consideration of the subject until the whole sentiment expressed is in favor of some decisive course. Then strange to say, there is no formal vote taken, but he who wishes rises in his place to express his opinion, and the Clerk very tardily announces the will of the assemblage. Where there is a wide and firm division of sentiment the subject is usually postponed until some season when a more favorable opportunity for agreement is to be hoped for. This kind of government is a strange anomaly in this age, and there is no doubt that, among other old customs which still exist in the Society of Friends, will soon be changed to one more modern and facile. The reform party, how-ever, has already gained a great victory over old fogylsin, and time will arm it to win other battles. The Morning Sessions.

The men and women convened separately as asual, and the former debated for a time upon the proposed changes in the rule of the Church. It was then resolved that a joint session take place and bodies met in a larger meeting house. Charles A. Macy acted as Clerk, and read the proposed changes in a clear, deliberate voice. Many of them are mercly verbal; a few are of moment. CHANGES OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The fourth disciplinary query is amended so as to place at the discretion of the member the characterizing of places of amusement as to whether they are moral or immoral. A tenth query is added as follows:

Are schools established for the education of our youth under the superintendence of committees appointed by either monthly or preparative meetings; and are they under the care of teachers in membership with us?

In the admonitions to the subordinate meetings tobacco is specially referred to and is denounced; and the following paragraph is also a new one: and the following paragraph is the a new one-lit is desired that all may faithfully observe our Chris-tian testimony to a free Gespel ministry. It was shown to George Fox, in the openings of truth on his mind, that being bred at Oxford or Cambridge was not enough to qualify men to be ministers of Christ. This required a qualification higher than man could confer.

In the admonitions against frequenting taverns the word "unprofitable" is made to modify the words "places of public resort," thus giving greater latitude to the judgment of those who are to observe the rule.

The following new article forbids the use of to

DACCO:—

Priends are advised to abstain from the use of tobacco, and it is recommended to our youth, in an especial manner, to refrain from this unnecessary practice, which is so liable to become habitual and injurious to health.

so liable to become habitual and injurious to heafth.

On marriages there is an article which permits members of the Church to marry without its folds if the ceremony is performed according to the distibline. The Quaker ceremony of marriage consists simply in one of the couple taking the other by the hand and declaring before delegates appointed by the monthly Conference to which one of them belongs that he or she, "in the presence of the Lord and the assembly, takes him or her to be his or her wife or husband."

In regard to dress, manners and conversation the rule is made a little less stringent; and the following about "going to law" is entirely new:—
According to ancient and comely order, brother ought

lowing about "going to law" is entirely new:—
According to ancient and comely order, brother ought not to go to law with brother, except from apparent and urgent necessity, as is hereinafter expressed and limited. Should differences arise between any members of our Society about their temporal concerns, the party thinking he has reason of complaint is to speak in a caim and friendly manner to the party by whom he thinks himself injured, or in danger of saffering in his just right, endeavoring, by gentle means, in a brotherly manner, to obtain a settlement. If this prove ineffectual, he should take one or more of the overseers, or other judicious Friends, and in like manner make the claim. The Friends accompanying the complainant are to use their endeavors to have the matter justify and exyeditiously settled between the parties. If the parties live at a distance from each other, the first procedure may be taken by writing, in the same calm and friendly manner; and in the latter course he may write and empower some triend to act in his behalf, in the manner directed.

write and empower some friend to act in his behalf, in the manner directed.

After the close of the reading of the amendments to the discipline, the minutes of the Committee of Representatives of the last year were as usual read before the joint meeting. The committee was authorized to continue the consideration of the subject of "capital punishment," with the power to present memorials to the Legislature whenever it would be deemed proper. The death of the venerable Quaker, George T. Trimble, whose name is well known to all old Knickerbocker families, was mentioned in the minutes.

At about eleven o'clock the joint session adjourned, and the meetings reassembled separately. The business of the women was almost all accomplished. The epistles to the yearly meetings of Indiana and Philadelphila were adopted. Addresses were delivered by Rachel Hicks, Harriet E. Stockney and others; and, finally, the revision of the Discipline was confirmed.

Afternoon Sessions.

In the men's meeting the subject was again

Afternoon Sessions.

In the men's meeting the subject was again debated upon at a good deal of length, some of the old, white-haired Friends being in favor of postponing it again indefinitely, clinging to the old traditions of their fathers and fretting under the progressive lash of the younger generation. Two Quakeresses announced to the Clerk the decision of their body, and shortly afterwards the opposition submitted and the revision of the Discipline was fully ratified. A great sigh of relief was drawn by the assemblage.

the assemblage.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the International Penitentiary Congress at London, produced the following essay, which was adopted and ordered to be sent:—

To the International Congress on the Pevention and Repression of Crime, to be held in London, Seventh month, 1872:—
Regarding the welfare and elevation of the human family as legitimate objects of interest in all religious organizations, we embrace the opportunity of the assembling of your Congress as a proper occasion for a statement of our views on the subjects which will claim your attention.

ment of our views on the subjects which will claim your strention.

That all legal penalties for crime should have distinctly for their object the reformation of criminals, and that society has a greater interest in their reformation than in their punishment. A vindictive imposition of penalties we regard as both unwise and unjustifiable; that as like begets like, all punishment which it is status, has the character of retailation, tends to have a the climinal rather than lead to a true and lasting reformation. We regard human life as inviolable, and the death penalty as vindictive to the criminal demoralising to society, in adequate as a ramedy and infinited to Christian civilization. We hope, therefore, the way may open for your lody to recommend to all civilized nations its early abolition from their penal codes.

The efforts of your Congress to promote a more humane sentiment in the governments of the world in dealing with the unfortunate and the criminal meet our sympathy and approbation.

sentiment in the governments of the world in dealing with the unfortunate and the criminal meet our sympathy and approbation.

THE POOR SAVAGE.

The subject of the Indians was then introduced by the presentation of the Indian report. This gave a very detailed view of the condition of the Indians on the Omaha, Winnebago, Sioux and Pawnee reservations. The number of the Stoux was 907, all of whom had allotments of land, eighty acres being given to a family and forty acres to a single individual. They were taught to read and write the Dakota language, which they habitually spoke. The social condition of this and all the other tribes was growing better all the time, and they were making their land more valuable by industry and thrift. The reports of the delegates showed the following moneys to have been sent by the various yearly inectings for the benefit of the Indians during the year:

Philadelphia. \$9,729 Indiana. \$3,559

New York. 4.467 Ohio. 432

Baltimore. 2,025 Genesee. 796

Total. \$21,030

The New York Quakers had shipped \$2,023 40

worth of clothing and \$1,200 to Howard White.

After the reading of the report a sum of \$500 remaining in the treasury from last year was appropriated to the Indian agencies. The report was then accepted and approved.

The episites to brother conferences were then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

After much hand-shaking the Quakers dispersed under a smilling sky.

An International Industrial Exhibition is to be opened in Paris on the 15th of July, under the auspices of the French National Society for the Encouragement of Industry. Gold, vermel (silver gilt), silver, and bronse medals are to be awarded.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

Martin Shifts the Responsibility on Bray and Bumsted-The District Attorney Sums Up for the Steice-The Attorney General to Speak To-Day.

the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Jersey City yesterday morning the cross-examination of Garret Vreeland was resumed. He showed that Platt figured prominently in the Benedict property, but evaded the question as to whether Platt was his partner. He remembered speaking to John Wilson, Charles J. Roe and others about the transaction; Platt urged that five per cent ought to be obtained, and it was fixed at that price.
Q. Is it usual to purchase property so exten-

sively for cash down? A. No; I think not.

To the Court—On the 20th of June I got \$20,000 from Mr. Bumsted; of course it was to help me in

B. F. Welsh and W. H. Bumsted were recalled to give explanations about certain checks, after which the defence closed.

Mr. Martin, a member of the Board of Public Works, who had been unable to attend during the previous days, was then called by the State, but he seemed to know as little about the proceedings of

the Board as the other members who were examined. He stated that Bray and Bumsted carried on the negotiations for the purchase of the reservoir property; witness took no part.

District Attorney Garretson then arose and summed up for the State. He said that the Jary nust have arrived at the conclusion that the Board of Public Works is run by Bumsted, first for himself and secondly for the city. Bumsted devotes nearly all his time to the city for \$1,500 a year. Vreeland has not only peculiar facilities for learning what is going on in the Board, but he is connected with members of the Board in speculations. Welsh and Martin dispute as to which member of the committee shall buy the land, and it finally turns out that Bumsted buys it. Goetze, one of the Police Commissioners, goes into the same business; and Bumsted tells him he must get out of the way; that he (Bumsted) was buying this property. Platt swears that he had information from Vreeland that the property was for reservoir purposes, while Vreeland swears that he never told anybody that he was the agent of the city. Mr. Hornblower testifies that Mr. Vreeland was acting as agent for the city; Vreeland specifies that Mr. Vreeland was acting as agent for the city two days before he had concluded the purchase \$83,000 worth of this property. Vreeland sold to the city two days before he had concluded the purchase of the greater portion of the property. Early in June, as it appears from the evidence, Bumsted was engaged in this transaction of purchasing land and of loaning money. The District Attorney then traced the different loans of Bumsted to Vreeland, after which he held up the Skinkle letter and lanniched a torreut of withering sarcasm on the head of the writer, creating quite a sensation in the court.

"I would recommend," said he, "that when Vreeand secondly for the city. Bumsted devotes nearly

hamched a rorrent of withering sarcasm on the head of the writer, creating quite a sensation in the court.

"I would recommend," said he, "that when Vreeland gives his next exhibition to the Sunday school children he will place this letter in his megic lantern and point the moral—here is a specimen of a lie. If any man, after writing such a letter and then going on that stand and swearing it Is false from beginning to end, can retain the respect of a community, then I want to have nothing to do with that community. It is a sad thing to see a man who had been respected by some of the most respectable men of the community give himself up in his old age to such debasement." He closed with a forcible appeal to the jury, which made a deep impression throughout the court.

Mr. Dixon then spoke to evidence for the defence. He, too, was very severe on Mr. Vreeland, whose conduct, he said, was indefensible as far as the Skinkle letter is concerned. He analyzed the bank accounts and the different checks for the purpose of showing that the transactions were not inconsistent with the innocence of the facused. He was not there to defend the irregularities of members of the Board of Public Works, nor to sustain them avainst a charge of incompetency. There had been done, he admitted, grievous wrong, and he would not undertake to defend that wrong. But he submitted to the jury that the charge of conspiracy had not been sustained, and he warned the jury not be carried away by their impressions as to the irregularities on the part of certain members of the Board as developed during the trial.

When he closed his address the Court adjourned till this morning, when Mr. Winfield will sum up for the defence. The Attorney General will reply on behalf of the State, after which Judge Bedle will charge the jury. Wetcher a verdict will be reached to-day is more than any one outside the jury box can tell.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Everything relating to Japan is just now of special interest. In 1853 I was attached to Perry's Japan expedition, and was the first officer of that expedition to put foot on Japanese soll. At Hakodadi made several purchases of Japanese books. In China simost every store has books for sale, but there is no establishment for their exclusive sale: in Japan, however, there are regular book stores, where books are kept and nothing else. In such a store I made my purchases, but not understanding a word of Japanese, much less their written characters, I sought only for such books as were illus-trated by pictures. The keeper of the store, like

a word of Japanese, much less their written characters, I sought only for such books as were illustrated by pictures. The keeper of the store, like many of his countrymen, spoke tolerably good English, and recommended me to buy a work in nine volumes, which, he assured me, was a very learned work on theology. I regret now that I did not take it, but there being no pictorial illustrations in it and the text being perfectly incomprehensible to me, I rejected it and selected some smaller illustrated pamphlets which would better serve my purpose as specimens of Japanese art. The work recommended by the Japanese art. The work recommended by the Japanese bookselier, however, would have probably been a better specimen of their literature, and would have been prized by many scientific libraries in the United States, where persons could be found to decipher the text, though I could not.

One of the books I purchased represented in its first picture a number of young persons, each with a book, apparently learning to read; a second picture represented them all writing; in a third each sat by an instrument consisting of balls strong on wires, such as are used in all Japanese schools and counting houses for arithmetic, notation or accounts; in a fourth picture all were drawing, and in a fifth all wore playing on musical instruments, a sort of lute which lay upon the floor, with the performer kneeling by its side, so that I came to the conclusion that the book was a narrative or description of a seminary of learning. But the most remarkable by its side, so that I came to the conclusion that the book was a narrative or description of a seminary of learning. But the most remarkable sex is entirely neglected, though in Ohina that of boys is carried to an extent in its universal dissemination unequalled by any other nation, either in Europe or America.

It is almost impossible to find a Chinese boy who cannot read and write; and an appointment in the lowest capacity, or employment of any kind, is made to depend on a literary exa

MARKET REFORM.

The Manner in Which the Markets Are Henceforth to Be Kept Clean.

Colonel De Voe, Superintendent of Markets, has issued the following order:—

Burgau or Markets, May 27, 1872.

The necessity for more perfect cleanliness in and around our public markets and the prompt removal daily of all fills, garbage and other decomposing matter requires that there should be regular hours for the general closing of business. nitin, garbage and other decomposing matter requires that there should be regular hours for the general closing of business.

Public notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of June the Washington, West Washington, Pullen and Clinion markets will be closed daily (except Saturday) at five o clock P. M. The Centre, Tompkina, Jefferson, Essex, Union, Eighteenth Ward, Gouverneur and Franklin markets will be closed at one P. M. On Saturday all the markets will be closed at one P. M. On Saturday all the markets will remain open until ten P. M. The dirt, flith, shells, &c., which remain over on Naturday night, shall be gathered up on Sunday morning and carried away by carts before nine A. M.

Alleast one hall bour before closing of the markets all the dirt cleaned from in, around and under their stands, either by sweeping or scraping: also to wash and cleanes their stains, blocks, benefice or ofter places on which are laid meals, liver or other offat, as well as fish, oysters, claims, &c. The dirt, off., Eastonge, &c., shall be placed in the context of the second of the place of the cleanest of the competency of the complete with, or immediately report all delinquents at this office.

The clerks and other officers are required to see that these orders are strictly complied with, or immediately report all delinquents at this office.

THOS, F. DE VOE, Superintendent of Markets.